

killed in the line of duty. It is proper that we expand this educational assistance to the families of state and local law enforcement officers because most law enforcement needs are met at the state and local level. I would have preferred to send the President the original text of our legislation since it provided full assistance to these families, but the House of Representatives decided to impose a sliding scale means test to our bill.

This past May, I called for Congress to pass this legislation during National Police Week and the annual memorial activities for law enforcement officers. I believe it would have been a fitting tribute to those who gave their lives in preserving our public safety for Congress to enact the Public Safety Officers Educational Benefits Assistance Act, S. 1525; the Care for Police Survivors Act of 1998, S. 1985; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Act of 1998, S. 1605. Fortunately, President Clinton signed the Bulletproof Vests Partnership Act and the Care for Police Survivors Act into law on June 16, 1998 and now he will have the opportunity to sign into law this third piece of legislation. Together these measures make a significant package of legislation to benefit the families of those who serve in law enforcement.

The unfortunate reality of contemporary life is that we may still lose upwards of 100 law enforcement officers a year nationwide. I wish there were none and I will keep working to improve the assistance and support we provide our law enforcement officers. For those families that sacrifice a loved one in the line of duty I support the college education assistance that will be made possible by the Public Safety Officers Educational Benefits Assistance Act. I look forward to the President signing this important legislation into law.

#### AMENDING THE ORGANIC ACT OF GUAM

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 2370, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: A bill (H.R. 2370) to amend the Organic Act of Guam to clarify local executive and legislative provisions in such Act, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2370) was considered read the third time, and passed.

#### INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND ANTI-TERRORISM AMENDMENTS OF 1998

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed

to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 677, S. 2539.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2539) to protect the safety of United States nationals and the interests of the United States at home and abroad, to improve global cooperation and responsiveness to international crime and terrorism, and to more effectively deter international crime and acts of violence.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, after months of review and careful Committee action, I am proud that the full Senate is poised to approve the International Crime and Anti-Terrorism Amendments of 1998. Along with Senators LEAHY, BIDEN, and others, the Senate Judiciary Committee has undertaken a careful review of the ambitious and expansive international crime package developed by the administration and introduced by President Clinton on May 12. This proposal took the best ideas developed by the Department of Justice, the Customs Service, the Treasury Department, and other federal agencies involved in the fight against international crime.

Senator LEAHY and I have worked with the Department to winnow the bill down to 17 sections which are generally noncontroversial but would provide valuable assistance in the fight against international crime, terrorism, and drug trafficking. Potentially controversial sections have been shelved in an effort to broaden support for the legislation, and Senator LEAHY supports each of the remaining 17 sections. I hope that next Congress we can undertake a broad review of these issues and confront the more difficult provisions which have been placed aside for the moment.

It is clear that the world has become a smaller place, with faster transportation and communication, loosening of borders, and great leaps in transnational economic activity. But as these changes have benefited law-abiding citizens, they have also made it easier for criminals to spread their misery and destruction throughout the globe. Whether we talking about drug cartels, arms smugglers, terrorists, or those involved in economic espionage, international crime is an increasing threat to our national security and well-being.

This legislation should not be seen as a comprehensive response to these problems, but rather as a package of moderate technical responses to weaknesses in current law that would make a real difference in the fight against international crime. Our proposal, among other things, improves federal laws which regulate the jurisdiction of law enforcement, allows exclusion of violent criminals, determines how our legal system deals with foreign defendants and records, and responds to emerging computer and financial crimes.

On a title-by-title basis, the bill does the following:

#### TITLE I—INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST U.S. NATIONALS ABROAD

- 101 Extend investigative authority to cover crimes committed against U.S. nationals abroad by organized criminal groups
- 102 Allow federal authorities to investigate murder and attempted murder of state and local officials

#### TITLE II—STRENGTHENING THE BORDERS OF THE UNITED STATES

- 201 Strengthen law enforcement authority to board ships

#### TITLE III—DENYING SAFE HAVEN TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS AND ENHANCING NATIONAL SECURITY RESPONSES

- 301 Allow exclusion from U.S. of persons fleeing lawful, non-political prosecution
- 302-04 Allow exclusion of persons from U.S. involved in RICO offenses, arms trafficking, drug trafficking, or alien smuggling from U.S., with waiver authority to Attorney General
- 305 Forfeiture of proceeds of foreign crimes held in U.S.
- 306 Expand administrative summons authority under Bank Secrecy Act
- 307 Increase monetary penalties for violations of International Emergency Economic Powers Act
- 308 Add attempt crime to Trading with the Enemy Act

#### TITLE IV—RESPONDING TO EMERGING INTERNATIONAL CRIME THREATS

- 501 Expand wiretap authority to cover computer fraud and hackers
- 502 Expand extraterritorial jurisdiction to cover credit card, ATM, and other electronic frauds with can cause harm in U.S.

#### TITLE V—PROMOTING GLOBAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST INTERNATIONAL CRIME

- 601 Authority to share proceeds from joint forfeiture actions with cooperating foreign agencies
- 602 Changes in procedures for MLAT's (mutual legal assistance treaties)

#### TITLE VI—STREAMLINING THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES IN U.S. COURTS

- 701 Allow Attorney General to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in assisting extraditions
- 702 Change Federal Rules of Evidence to ease admission of foreign records
- 703 Bar foreign fugitives from receiving credit for time served abroad

I appreciate the Senate's quick action on this necessary legislation, and I urge the House to pass this bill before we adjourn.

Following my statement is a detailed section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

#### INTERNATIONAL CRIME AND ANTI-TERRORISM AMENDMENTS OF 1998

#### TITLE I—INVESTIGATING AND PUNISHING VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST U.S. NATIONALS ABROAD

*Section 101. Murder and extortion against U.S. nationals abroad in furtherance of organized crime (old section 1001)*

This section provides additional discretionary authority for investigations and